

**The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen—Eighth Anniversary**

The eighth anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, was held yesterday afternoon at the "Home" for the children of seamen, near the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

At 1 o'clock P. M., a very large number of visitors from the city, interested in this most deserving institution, left the foot of Liberty street in the New Brighton boat, and arrived at the "Home" shortly before two.

After a tour of inspection through the building, which was found to be admirably fitted up for the purposes for which it was designed, the visitors present proceeded to the rooms devoted to educational purposes. Here the children, under the care of the society, to the number of one hundred and ten, were congregated, awaiting the examination of visitors. Mr. Joseph C. Condit, City Superintendent of Common Schools, examined the scholars at length upon the various branches of a common education, and found them on the whole remarkably proficient.

The children were dressed very neatly and seemed cheerful and happy. We have seldom seen so many healthy, intelligent and good looking juveniles congregated together.

The anniversary exercises were conducted in the spacious hall of the institution, in the presence of a very large audience. Mr. Buell occupied the chair. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lee, and were followed after which the annual report was read by Rev. Mr. Parker. From this document, which though somewhat lengthy is exceedingly interesting, it appears that during the year fifty-three children have been admitted into the "Home." Forty-seven for various causes are now left. The whole number of children in the "Home" are last one hundred and ten, of whom but fourteen have paid the sum of fifty cents per week, as laid down in the constitution. The balance of the subscription is \$7,300 per year and the subscription list fell far short of that sum.

The report for the increased subscriptions of the benevolent is therefore easily seen. The receipts during the year amounted to \$7,411, and the Treasurer has paid, in accordance with the constitution, \$2,000, as directed to the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to the amount of \$16,000. It has a vested fund of \$2,000, and a Scholarship fund of \$1,000. The report is full of allusions to the benevolence of the public, and calls upon all who are well disposed toward the noble charity to contribute of their means in its behalf.

John C. Fletcher, of Bergen, was the first speaker.

Ladies, when our Heavenly Father has bidden us to  
to lead a life which shall once on honor and a glory  
to our race—who in many cases looks not only to the  
present, but peers far onward into the future; which not  
only is a reward, but a duty; which is a duty, but a  
for eternity—how can we hesitate to do it? To rejoice  
with those that rejoice—to weep with those that weep—  
to be a parent to the orphan—to be a friend to the  
in distress—a nurse to the orphan—these are the  
given us to an institution of real charity, is a noble  
work, and is sure to make dense blessings upon the  
heart of who does it. It is a noble work, and is sure  
it, it requires faith in its performance, and in the case  
of this really praiseworthy institution you must cast  
your bread bravely upon the waters, trusting in God,  
and you will find that the waters will be troubled by the  
the storm, it will return to you again, even though it may  
have been the sport of the ocean for many days. And  
could you not see that the noble and the noble and the  
true benevolent enterprise, lacked this necessary faith,  
I would ask that they will think upon all the good which  
has already been done, and then to anticipate the good  
which is yet to be done. I would ask that they will  
them to go a step further, and ponder well upon all the  
providence which has overtaken them thus far; Whether  
God has not been true to his promise, and whether he  
will not run over with mercies; whether he has not  
always watched over them with more than parental  
solicitude, and whether, judging from the past, they  
may not expect that he will do the same in the future.  
when lying upon a bed of death, to go down amid  
the valley of thick darkness, relying upon one promise  
of God, that he will not forsake them, and that he will  
within the supplied walls of the Jerusalem above, and  
doubt that the Saviour will make good his promise, when  
he bids you to cast your bread upon the waters? It  
cannot be that we are to be granted this privilege, and  
in the exercise of reliance upon God; and because you  
are to be so, and because you are to be so, and because  
everything above, around, and beneath you. Look up,  
and learn a lesson not only, but draw encouragement  
from the clouds. See, when they are fall, they gentle  
the storm, and when they are fall, they gentle the storm,  
and when they are fall, they gentle the storm, and when  
equally upon the just and the unjust—upon him who  
fears not God, as well as upon him who loves him with  
his heart, mind, and strength, and all that he has, and  
poor earth so far beneath them, can you not dispense  
your charity with a resolute heart to that interesting  
work, and to special claims upon your sympathies  
“who breathe the same air, who drink the same water,  
and who are all brethren, and who are all brethren,  
with yourselves. But, once again, look up and  
draw encouragement from the sun, as he is gloriously  
rising upon the horizon, and as he is gloriously rising  
that must be useful to us all. Is he not truly benevolent?  
He sheds his light for all. The Iaplagador sends  
his light, and his light, and his light, and his light,  
of the desert—the mariner amid the trackless waters,  
and he merit, in the execution of his will, all enjoy it,  
and he merit, in the execution of his will, all enjoy it,  
and he merit, in the execution of his will, all enjoy it,  
Oh, real friends, this is the true charity, the true charity,  
the instruments of doing much good for your country,  
for humanity—for the world. Suppose it be scarcely

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precious laurel of the victorious chieftain, or to wade through slaughter to a throne. In such a work you are engaged do I not but that kind Heaven will more than amply pay for all your labor and toil towards the children of the poor. You will be rewarded in the life to come, and your reward in a sweet remembrance upon the bed of death. And here your return will be large. You will proceed directly to dying, and you will feel that we have done all the good we could do; and beyond controversy there is a luxury even in the remembrance of an act like this which now we have done.

And the gentle hand of love the tears of the orphan—to have friends to the friendless—to have elicited the gratitude and thanks of the stranger—to have clothed the naked, to have fed the hungry, to have comforted these destitute children of the generous hearted sailor, cannot fill in the last hour to cause a thousand pleasant memories to rise up before you, and to fill your mind with the retrospects of such acts of charity. Go on in the noble work in which you are engaged—the work that is doing away with the rich man's sin, and the poor man's woe. You will be sure.

You will find it in the increase of your worldly possessions, you will find it in the consciousness of fulfilled duty, you will find it in the peace of mind which you will find it in the mute eloquence of the orphan, you will find it in the thanks of the stranger, you will find it in the joy of an approving conscience, you will find it in the knowledge that you are doing good in your upward journey, and you will find it in the pleasant and sweet remembrance upon the bed of death.

Let us now turn to the subject of the male and female orphan, and make a few appropriate remarks, mainly consisting of anecdotes illustrative of the good effects of this and similar insti-

Rev. Dr. Tynge, who had been announced as the last speaker, said he would not, at that late hour, trespass upon their attention. He expressed his desire to see this serving institution free from debt and able to go on prosperously in its noble work.

The meeting then adjourned.

The thirty anniversary of this institution, whose task has been at the foundation of all our religious charities, was held in Philadelphia, May 16, 1884.

From the report of the trustees, it appears that the principal receipts and expenditures for the year are as follows:—

Receipts, \$221,000—of which \$55,848.43 were donations, and \$10,617.12 legacies; \$170,315.99 for sales and payment of debts, &c.; from tenants renting rooms of the building, \$1,000; from the sale of the old building, the new building, \$9,043.30; from sale of the building at Chestnut street, \$27,000 (less \$20,913.61 mortgage interest paid). Balances from last year, \$3,456.66.

Expenditures, \$221,000—\$100,000 for salaries of twenty-two missionaries and sixteen agents, and donations of books to destitute Sunday schools, &c.; \$100,000 for the purchase of the building at Chestnut street and editing, \$3,127.92; engravings, \$3,432.52; paper, 1,063.50; printing, \$15,320.65; lithographic and copy work, \$1,000; postage, \$1,000; for the purchase of Bibles and Testament, bought and miscellaneous books purchased to fill orders, \$13,301.20; interest on loans, \$1,000; salaries of secretary, superintendent of operations, &c., \$1,000; for the purchase of the building at Chestnut street, \$100,000; paper, coloring, &c., \$458.11; custom house duties, light, books, postage, &c., \$3,441.09; advertising, set type, &c., \$1,000; for the purchase of the building at Chestnut street, \$968.30; paid on new building \$1,677.74; moving, \$308.30; salaries of the business, \$42,292.56; loans on interest, \$1,000; for the purchase of the building at Chestnut street, \$968.30.

The Society is now indebted for paper, binding, &c., \$1,315.10; which added to the amount of loans bearing interest, \$1,000, makes a total of \$2,315.10.

The amount of stock of paper and books is \$22,696.68.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**—MEMBERS. Three hundred and twenty-two of these laborers have been employed, for nearly two periods of time, in thirty different States and Territories, and have been instrumental in the establishment of 2,012 new schools, and have visited and revived 61 other schools; altogether embracing 30,112 teachers and 253,675 scholars. They have been aided by sale of Bibles, Testaments, and other religious books.

and Mrs. De As  
Schmidt  
de To  
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& serv  
N J Mr  
Mr W  
J James  
Hutchins  
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S Part  
Gustaf  
McCl  
and  
Oliver  
Terres  
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is, Th  
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For N  
lady, M  
Mrs Rut  
Singer  
S Burr  
and Co

for children and youth. The missionary labors of the Society are entirely distinct from the educational. Instruction in the latter is quite subordinate to the former. As a missionary station, the Society has two chief objects—1. To carry on the work of the Sunday School, and 2. To supply the schools with books. The former is carried on, when this begun.

A gratuitous distribution of books, tracts, etc., have been made (including \$4,064.90, the details of which are given in the report of the Treasurer) to the churches, and the charges to the donation account specified in the general report of receipts and expenditures, makes the total amount expended for the purchase of books and tracts in books during the year, ending March 1, A. D. 1868, \$23.23.

The books made to the Society, are scrupulously applied to the objects designated by the donors. In no case are they applied to care on the publication department of the Society's operations.

The number of new publications of the year, 1867, is 10, including in circulation during the past year, of which 40 are new publications fifty-one, of which four are new, and 36 are reprints.

The original works and nineteen reprints.

The Society now publish a complete library for Sunday Schools, consisting of 33 volumes, and three tracts, as from the general library of 100 volumes each, for \$1.00, and 75 volumes for 85, besides a large variety of other books, and tracts.

The Sunday School Journal and Youth's Penny Gazette, are published as formerly and in order to increase the circulation of the former, and to reduce the price of each of all, the price of subscription has been reduced ten cents per annum, where one hundred copies and

**National Particulars of the Coal Mine Explosion in Virginia.**

A FLEET OF LIFE—TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.—From the Richmond Dispatch, May 16.

The arrival of the Danville cars yesterday afternoon furnished a terrible explosion and great loss of life at the Chesapeake and Potomac Territorial coal mine near this city.

When we reached the pits our hearts became appalled by the shrieks and groans of the widowed wives, whose husbands were hurled into eternity; of the sons and tears of children, the death of their fathers, and of mothers who had been bereaved of their boys.

In the pictures of health and happiness, now in cold embers of death. Sad and heart-rending incidents which have come before us, and we could but hark back in the deepest recesses of our heart, "What shadows are what and what shadows we pursued?"

On arriving at the location of the shaft, beneath the surface of the earth around it some thirty or thirty men, apparently dumfounded, laboring nearly to secure from the depths beneath the remaining fragments of the bodies of those who perished.

Joseph Felcy, the manager, we learned that there are least twenty white persons in the pit, and that race was very little reason to hope that any of them would escape.

Mr. Job Atkins, an experienced miner, and one of the superintendents of the Mid-Atlantic Pit, had come over to see the scene of the disaster, and he said that if the cause of the explosion, and, if possible, secure any of the survivors who might not be dead. Fresh air was immediately sent down the shaft, and the miners, who were sent down, stepped into the bucket and were immediately raised. They had only been down a short time when the signal was given, and the bucket, containing the survivors, came up.

The bucket being again lowered, the signal was repeated, and Wm. Elliot was drawn up, dreadfully exhausted, and his wife, who was waiting for him on his boarding house near by, where medical aid was promptly given; but it is greatly feared that he can-

The third body recovered was that of Jos. Rightshaw, an alleged lad of about fourteen years of age, whose father was killed by an explosion in the same pit in 1851. Rightshaw was found lying on his back, his arms and perhaps brothers and sisters, for whose support he was laboring at the time of his death. His remains were found in a position which would lead one to believe calm and placid as if only asleep. The fourth sign brought up the blackened and charred corpse of Robert Crockett, a young man, who was killed by a fall of iron, from a spycarriage, was just in the act of putting his hand to his mouth, when the explosion which killed him took place.

John Job, a miner, who had descended the pit, now came and reported that there were five or six other dead bodies at the end of the shaft on the first inclined plane, and that he had seen a number of the bodies, some of which were more or less blackened, disfigured and scorched by the acid action. He further stated that the miners were so much terrified by the explosion, that they had hopes of finding any of the miners alive. On this report, new volunteers were preparing to descend the pit to recover the dead bodies, when we left the scene, at 10 o'clock P. M.

He explained took place about half-past 12 o'clock, must have happened just at the time when the miners were about to descend the pit, and that the explosion. How it originated, it is impossible to tell at this time, though the presumption is that some of the men were smoking, and the explosion was caused by the escape of gas from unknown cause. Certain it is that not one of the bodies was found in the position in which they were shaft, and up to the time that they left; no gas or air had been discovered. This pit is 625 feet deep, and explosions have occurred in it two or three times.

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**DEPARTURES.**

terpool in Steamship Africa.—Mr Wilkinson, three  
course, England; Mr Warren Newcombe, Louis-  
Miss Henderson, M W; Mrs J. J. Jones,  
child and servant, N Y; Mr and Mrs Manigault,  
olina; Mr and Mrs Weber, four Miss Webers, and  
Antwerp; Mrs and Miss Cullen, N Y; Miss Huger,  
a, Miss Cullen, S Carolina; August Meyer, NY;  
London, E Voss, San Fran; Mr Ashkin, England;  
and Mrs Aube, Cuba.

which the com-  
as many more  
cuted to judg-  
from a disagr-

Richard Payson  
a young woman

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Only one suit was sufficient to be prosecuted against the company, and that arose merely as to the extent of injury.

**Married.**  
May 17, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, SEYMOUR  
and CORNELIA VANBIBB.  
May 10, at the N. W. Dutch Reformed  
Rev. James B. HANCOCK. OSWIND H.  
and SARAH M., daughter of Henry Eber, of  
May 17, at the Methodist E. Church,  
by the Rev. J. K. SILL, Mr. JOSEPH KAYES  
and MARY ANN.  
May 10, by the Rev. JEROME W. BISHOP  
Baptist Church, Sixteenth street, Mr.  
OSWIND H. HANCOCK to Miss AMANDA M. F. WEAVER, both  
of Virginia.  
May 12, by the Rev. Isaac Wescott, pastor  
Baptist Church, Marston N. Gorman, of  
Virginia, daughter of the late Jas.  
of Fredericksburg papers please copy.  
May 12, at the residence of the late Jas.  
of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss VIRGINIA  
this city.  
May 12, please copy.  
May 15, at Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Piae,  
to Miss ANNE AIRD, both of Brooklyn.  
May 15, by the Rev. J. N. Gibbs, Bessa-  
by the Rev. J. M. CROCKETT, on Wednesday,  
of A. A. Wood, WILLIAM E. DUFFIELD  
of this city.

**Arrived.**  
May 15, of a long and protracted illness,  
wife of Patrick Dickie, in the 60th  
and her friends, the family are respectfully  
at her funeral, this afternoon, at three  
later residence, No. 127 Greene street,  
to be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for in-  
May 16, C. GOODRICH BROS, aged 27 years,  
the family, Metropolitan Lodge No. 273,  
received the body of the deceased.

**Ships Alight.**  
May 12, at 11 A. M., the ship "Hesperus,"  
as master, steering at  
to be within the  
May 14 at 48, Jon S. Hutton, of  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
master, probably bound  
to be within the  
mainmast: at noon  
Liverpool, for Florida  
number from one to  
well. 77th, lat 42 20 N.  
in circumference and  
56, lat 43 50, length  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
of 20 tall masts, masts  
W. V. of the ship "Hesperus,"  
malintopmast, showed  
56 Hamburg ship  
of iron, and green  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
April 21, 1847 at 2 N.  
(before reported)  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
L. rigging: was bound  
passenger, totally dis-  
passenger all well; 20  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
days out, lat 42 20 N.  
Ship America, 35 da  
Bark Avonon, 30 da  
Wind during the day  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
10th inst, but has not

**The steamship Arcturion**  
Charleston, have arrived  
BARK SWAN, 24 y  
barrels, constructed  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
and below, was sold  
of the ship "Hesperus,"  
BARK HARVEY, of  
at 11th inst, to Lord

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Boston, 3 days.  
 New Bedford.  
 New Bedford.  
 Field, Portland, Ct., 2 days.  
 Benson, Portland.  
 Benson, Portland.  
 Benson, Portland.  
 Benson, Providence.  
 Benson, Morris, Boston, 3 days.

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April 28, bark Princeton, See-  
taking in ballast.  
For brigs Velocity, Patten, and  
Boston; Saml Killam, More-  
N'Dougal, for Providence  
N'York do. Ship Corra Linn,  
th ult.

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